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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Suspect Brought to Light in  
Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—What  
is thought to be the bubonic plague,  
according to Health Officer O'Brien,  
has been discovered in Chinatown. One  
Chinaman living at 1004 Dupont street  
succumbed to the disease late last  
night. Immediately after his death  
was reported to Chief of Police Sullivan  
the Chief detailed all of the available  
officers to exclude the whites from  
Chinatown. Strict orders were also  
given to police officers to carefully  
guard the various streets leading to  
the Chinese quarter to prevent all Chi-  
nese from leaving.

By these means the head of the Po-  
lice Department, as well as the health  
authorities, hope to prevent any spread  
of the disease.

That the plague existed in the Chi-  
nese quarter was kept a secret until  
late last night, when the Chinese la-  
borer died suddenly under suspicious  
circumstances.

A police officer, suspecting that he  
was a victim of the disease, at once no-  
tified Health Officer O'Brien. Dr.  
O'Brien examined the body and came  
to the conclusion that the officer's sus-  
picions were correct. He ordered a  
strict quarantine of the house, after  
which he promptly telephoned to Chief  
Sullivan.

The health authorities are satisfied  
that they will succeed in wiping out  
the plague before it can claim another  
victim. A strict quarantine will be es-  
tablished today and every precaution  
will be taken to prevent a spread of the  
disease.

The lodging-house where the unfor-  
tunate Chinese succumbed to the ef-  
fects of the so-called plague will be  
thoroughly fumigated this morning  
and the occupants will not be allowed  
outside.

Realizing the necessity for prompt  
action in preventing the disease from  
spreading, Chief Sullivan intends, if  
the gravity of the situation requires it,  
to detail every member of the depart-  
ment to guard the entrances to Chi-  
natown and prevent the Mongolians from  
leaving.

## CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

Debate in Which They  
Appeared.

## SHARP ATTACK ON HAWAII

Exact Text of the Speech Which Re-  
vealed Carter as a Foe of  
Hawaii.

Following are extracts from the  
Congressional Record covering the Ha-  
waiian debate in which Senator Pettigrew  
participated:

The President pro tempore. The  
Senator from South Dakota presents an  
amendment, which will be read.

The Secretary. Insert as a new sec-  
tion the following:

"Sec. 1015. That all contracts made  
since August 12, 1898, by which per-  
sons are held for service for a definite  
term, are hereby declared null and  
void and terminated, and no law shall  
be passed to enforce said contracts in  
any way; and it shall be the duty of  
the United States marshal at once  
notify such persons so held of the ter-  
mination of their contracts."

Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. President, since  
the annexation of those islands by the  
United States there have been imported  
from China and Japan 30,000 con-  
tract laborers. The terms of the con-  
tract laborers. Those made in Japan can last  
for ten years. Those made in Hawaii  
can only be for a term of five years.

The old contracts were for terms of  
three years. I have no means of ascer-  
taining the terms of these contracts;  
but immediately upon the annexation  
of the islands the sugar planters, who  
have controlled all that country and  
who produced the revolution which  
caused its annexation to the United  
States, began at once the importation  
of large numbers of contract laborers.

Under the law of Hawaii they were  
required to import 10 per cent of Euro-  
peans or white people along with their  
Asiatic importations. They therefore  
sent agents to Europe, and they did  
import 300 people from Austria, who  
were held as slaves, whipped and im-  
prisoned by their taskmasters if they  
refused to carry out these slave con-  
tracts. However, after this experi-  
ment, they finally abandoned the im-  
portation of Europeans and have con-  
fined their attention exclusively to the  
importation of slave labor from Asia.

As I said, since the flag of the United  
States was raised over those islands  
30,000 of these slave laborers have been  
imported.

Mr. Hale. And are there now?  
Mr. Pettigrew. And are there now?  
When a case was brought in the courts  
of Hawaii in which the parties were  
convicted to imprisonment until they  
should go back to the service to which  
they had been assigned, this supreme  
court that has been boasted of so much  
decided that the Constitution of the  
United States did not go with the flag  
and that therefore these convictions  
and sentences to imprisonment were  
good and should hold; that these con-  
tracts for services were not penal but  
civil contracts, and that under them a  
man could be imprisoned for life if he  
did not willingly return to the ser-  
vice which he had abandoned.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut. That it  
was a civil remedy.

Mr. Pettigrew. Yes, sir; that it was  
a civil remedy. I propose now to ask  
to have the Secretary read the follow-  
ing clippings, one from the Hawaiian  
Star and the other from the Pacific Ad-  
vertiser, showing the ships and the  
number of contract laborers that have  
been imported, and then I will show  
what kind of service this is that they  
have been imposing in that country.

The President pro tempore. The  
Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the clippings.

## LADYSMITH RESCUED FROM THE BURGHERS

General Buller Wins a Substantial  
Victory.

BOERS MASSING TO DEFEND  
THE CITY OF BLOEMFONTEIN

Reported Uprising of Dutch Colonists at the  
Cape—How Victory Affects London—  
The Natal Situation.

LONDON, March 1, 9 a. m.—It is of-  
ficially announced that Ladysmith has  
been relieved.

LONDON, March 1, 9:52 a. m.—The  
War Office has received the following  
dispatch from General Buller:

Lytelton's Headquarters, March 1,  
9:05, morning.—General Buller has  
with the Natal Carbineers and a com-  
posite regiment entered Ladysmith last  
night.

"The country between here and  
Ladysmith is reported clear of the  
enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe."  
LONDON, March 1, 4:15 a. m.—Gen-  
eral Buller's distinct success in storm-  
ing Pieters Hill brings the rescue of  
Ladysmith near, but the War Office in-  
dicated late last evening that an im-  
mediate announcement of relief need  
not be expected. The going to and fro  
at midnight of officials and messengers  
suggested that important news had  
been received. If this were the case  
Lord Lansdowne obviously desired to  
keep it up to him before taking the public  
into his confidence.

As his message reveals, General Bul-  
ler's successful attack came after the  
dark fighting of Friday, and it was im-  
proved and its execution begun dur-  
ing the armistice of Sunday. In propos-  
ing the armistice the British com-  
mander stipulated that both sides  
should be free to move, but that neither  
should do any shooting. He was  
therefore within his privileges in im-  
mediately beginning to transfer his  
troops.

General Buller's tidings came  
weighed with a long list of casualties.  
His losses in the four attempts to get  
General White out aggregate 4,000.

Ladysmith is in desperate straits.  
Charles Williams, the military expert,  
says he learns on very high authority  
—presumably that of Lord Wolseley—  
that "General White's force is almost  
at its last gasp."

The water of the Klip River is not avail-  
able for drinking, and to boil it is im-  
possible, because of the scarcity of fuel.  
It is thick with putrid animal matter.  
Tea made of it has a suspended fiber,  
something like beef tea. It is caused  
by the sewage from the Boer camps.

Mr. Williams adds that when news  
like this passes under the thumb of the  
censor it more than offsets whatever  
jolly news may be heliographed from  
Ladysmith.

There is no authoritative indication  
yet of what Lord Roberts will do next.  
It seems likely that a branch railway  
will be built across the veldt to lessen  
the difficulties of transportation. Col-  
onel Buller, who built the Soudan  
railway, is with Lord Roberts. The  
strain on the western railway is seen  
from the fact that the population of  
Kimberley, two weeks after the relief,  
continues "on reduced rations. Lord  
Roberts' troops thus far have been only  
partially fed.

It is quite clear to the technical  
heads that those who talk of an im-  
mediate and rapid advance far into the  
Free State do not realize the transport  
conditions. The Boers, as it now ap-  
pears, have built a railway from Har-  
rismith to Kroonstad to facilitate the  
movement of their troops between Natal  
and the Free State.

Mafeking was holding out on Febru-  
ary 16. At that time the Boers were  
showing unusual activity and firing in-  
flamable shells.

The Boers who hold positions south  
of the Orange River have been weak-  
ened.

Cleantant Barentzen, writing on be-  
half of himself and of other Scandi-  
navian prisoners, affirms that there are  
no mercenaries in the Boer army and  
no volunteers who receive a penny for  
their services.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative mem-  
ber of Parliament for Kings Lynn, who  
was much struck by the statement of  
Cecil Rhodes the other day, that the  
profits of the De Beers Company last  
year were 2,000,000 pounds sterling,  
and that there are diamonds in Kim-  
berley now valued at 167,000 pounds  
sterling, intends to suggest to Mr. Bal-  
four, First Lord of the Treasury, that  
the rescued property be distributed  
among the troops as salvage, or at  
least be applied to the relief of the wid-  
ows and orphans of the fallen.

The Joy of Britain.

LONDON, March 2, 4:10 a. m.—Brit-  
ons feel that they are living in the  
presence of momentous events. Torna-  
des of patriotic excitement are whirl-  
ing through the country. Even the  
dullest soul must have been stirred by  
the emotions of yesterday, and Lon-

## J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

He Supplied Pettigrew's  
Ammunition.

## CULLOM BILL IN SENATE

W. N. A's Interesting Letter on the  
Affairs of Hawaii at the  
Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The  
debate in the Senate during the last  
week, on the Hawaiian bill, shows  
again some of the curious aspects of  
Congressional ways. During the hours  
devoted to the debate on the Hawaiian  
bill, as well as upon other questions, there  
were often not more than twenty Sen-  
ators present. The work required in  
the committee rooms, the consultations,  
the time occupied in meeting  
visiting constituents, draws the ma-  
jority out of the Senate chamber and  
leaves the debate to empty benches.

The questions asked of Senator Cul-  
lom, who has the bill for Hawaii in  
charge, show that those who ask  
them have had no time to carefully  
study the bill. Much time is occupied  
in giving information which is fully  
set out in the reports, which have not  
been read by the Senators, for want of  
time.

During the debate on Friday last a  
group of Senators gathered in the mid-  
dle aisle and all talked at once, as if  
at an old woman's tea party. The rule  
requires that if a Senator is speaking  
and another Senator desires to ask  
him a question, a certain form must  
be observed. The person interrupting  
must ask the presiding officer of the  
Senate if the person who has the floor  
will permit an interruption. If the  
one who has the floor yields, then the  
presiding officer formally announces  
this to the person who interrupts, who  
then asks his question. When the de-  
bate is calm this etiquette is strictly  
followed, but when there is an excite-  
ment the rules go to the dogs at once,  
and the presiding officer is left to  
hammer his desk.

Few Senators have taken an active  
part in the debate on the Hawaiian  
bill. Senator Tillman of South Caro-  
lina has, however, closely watched it  
and has created several storm centers  
in the discussion. While he denounces  
the government of the islands as an  
oligarchy, his real object in sharing in  
the debate has been to annoy the Re-  
publicans. This he has done by com-  
menting on the property qualification  
for those who are to vote for Senators  
in the Territorial Legislature. He has  
repeatedly taunted the Republican  
Senators with inconsistency in provid-  
ing a property qualification in Hawaii  
and in refusing it in the South, where  
the negro resides. He has constantly  
sought to draw the Senate into a de-  
bate on the subject, and in his decla-  
ration has shrieked and howled and  
shaken his fist at the Republicans. The  
Republicans have avoided any debate  
relative to the negro, but have expressed  
a willingness to do so at the proper  
time.

Unfortunately, perhaps, Senator Wol-  
cott interrupted Senator Morgan, who  
was discussing the bill, and read sta-  
tistics showing that the negro vote of  
South Carolina had been suppressed.  
Tillman jumped up and attempted an  
explanation, but Senator Morgan re-  
fused to yield. The following day,  
when the bill came up, Tillman made  
an explanation regarding the South  
Carolina vote, and, with insulting lan-  
guage, refused to allow Senator Morgan  
to ask him a question. He taunted  
and derided the Republican Senators,  
and offered as an amendment to the  
bill the provision of the South Carolina  
law which permits any colored man  
to vote, if he is possessed of property  
of the value of \$300. He frankly de-  
clared that his sympathies were with  
the few Americans in Hawaii who de-  
sired a property qualification. But his  
chief object in the debate was to put  
the Republicans in a hole and force  
them to acknowledge that there ought  
to be a property qualification in the  
Southern States. The Senators from  
the South do not follow Tillman. At  
the same time they are not displeased  
with his harangues.

It became evident after the debate  
had continued for several days that the  
property qualification would be stricken  
out. Several Senators said private-  
ly, and they expressed the general sen-  
timent, that "the property qualifica-  
tion ought to remain," but that their  
constituents would not approve of it.  
By a vote being taken on this provi-  
sion, thirty-nine Senators voted  
against this qualification, and only  
one Senator, Platt of Connecticut, voted  
to retain it.

When one of the Senators was asked  
if he would provide no property qualifi-  
cations for voters in Porto Rico and  
in the Philippines, he replied that they  
would not be allowed to become Ameri-  
can citizens as the Hawaiians have  
been allowed citizenship; that the  
popular theory seemed to be that the  
natives of the new possessions should  
not be allowed to obtain American citi-  
zenship, but if they did, they should  
not be placed under property qualifica-  
tions.

As the debate continued, and Sen-  
ators became more familiar with the  
subject, there was a disposition to re-  
strict the power of the Territorial Leg-

islature, so as to avoid the mischief  
which would arise from the dominance  
of anti-American, or native votes.

On Monday Senator Morgan said in  
the debate: "The manner in which  
this bill has been mummified and  
shoveled up here this morning, by the  
consent of the chairman of the Com-  
mission (Mr. Cullom) satisfies me that  
I have no longer any particular inter-  
est in it, or that I have any particular  
knowledge of its provisions. We put  
in amendments here without the  
slightest consideration of the facts on  
which they are based."

All of this does not indicate unfri-  
endliness on the part of the major-  
ity of the Senators. But every public  
man has a living suspicion that in all  
measures before Congress there is  
something dark in the woodpile, and  
nothing can be taken for granted.  
Those who are unfriendly to the Dole  
government, and denounce it here,  
have cast a suspicion, in Congress, up-  
on all Americans in Hawaii, and as  
one member of the House says "made  
rule in Hawaii only to alternate be-  
tween two sets of rascals."

On Tuesday, the 27th, Senator Allen  
of Nebraska, who has been absent for  
ten days, began to ask questions about  
the bill, the answers to which are fully  
set forth in the committee's report.  
Mr. Allen said he had not the time to  
read up on the subject, and consumed  
the time of the Senate in asking for in-  
formation, which had been in his  
hands for several weeks. So the Sen-  
ate, "out of courtesy," deferred voting  
on the bill, and another delay followed.

Senator Pettigrew began, Tuesday,  
his attack on the Hawaiian community.  
His effort was to exhibit that com-  
munity as wicked, cruel and selfish.  
His proof of this was in the enforce-  
ment of the penal contract labor laws.  
Several reports made by Mr. Wray  
Taylor, showing ill treatment of labor-  
ers, he quoted in full. The decision of  
the Supreme Court, sustaining the Mas-  
ters and Servants Act, was quoted at  
length and the courts, as well as the  
people of Hawaii were bitterly de-  
nounced.

Senator Pettigrew stated that he had  
received Mr. Taylor's report, "from  
Joseph O. Carter who is one of the most  
capable citizens of that country." The  
Senator then read an article from the  
Hawaiian Independent, which had been  
sent to him, he said, "by Mr. Joseph  
O. Carter, whose character is above re-  
proach, who is one of the few excelle-  
ntly able men of high character who  
descended from missionary stock in  
these islands. Most of them are a  
tough lot." This article in the Inde-  
pendent abuses the government for per-  
mitting the Gallieans to be imprisoned.  
It appears in the Congressional Record  
of February 27th. Mr. Carter seems to  
have sent to the Senator a report by  
Wray Taylor in 1897, and also a deci-  
sion of the Supreme Court in 1899, af-  
firming the validity of the penal con-  
tract law. The Senator has placed the  
report and the decision side by side,  
so that the Court appears to directly  
affirm the imprisonment of the Galli-  
eans. The obvious object of this  
speech was to discredit the Hawaiian  
judiciary, and the Hawaiian government  
and community. Senators Tillman and  
Pettigrew appeared to be the cham-  
pions of those "Americans" here who  
are trying to make the Senate believe  
that the Americans in Hawaii as a class  
are a "tough lot," as Pettigrew calls  
them, and ought not to be entrusted  
with power. Mr. J. O. Carter has ren-  
dered them assistance in carefully fur-  
nishing them with material for de-  
nouncing the planters as slave drivers.  
Pure malice could not suggest a bet-  
ter way of discrediting the judiciary  
and community of Hawaii. Mr. Carter  
knew that Pettigrew was an unscrupu-  
lous enemy of Hawaiian interests,  
and was allied with the sugar beet men,  
and that when he furnished Pettigrew  
with "facts," it was certain that they  
would be used to convey false impres-  
sions. So Pettigrew tried to make the  
Senate believe that the judiciary of Ha-  
waii had approved of the cruel treat-  
ment of the Gallieans, if they were so  
treated.

Senators are really friendly to Ha-  
waii. But the bill for its government  
is more or less complicated. It has  
been repeatedly stated in the debate,  
that the Commissioners, who examined  
the matter found that Hawaii had been  
well governed for many years, and that  
the correct policy was to maintain that  
government as it is. This preservation  
of the existing system involved some  
novel legislation by Congress. But  
behind Congress is the average senti-  
ment of the people, and that sentiment  
is conservative. It is opposed to any  
property qualification. It would not  
favor it in the Philippines or in Porto  
Rico.

Moreover the Republicans are handi-  
capped. Whatever individual opinions  
are, the average sentiment is against  
placing any property qualification on  
the blacks of the South. They might  
consent to a high educational qualifi-  
cation, but Democracy in America is  
not ready for more than that.

In the closing discussion on Thurs-  
day, March 1st, Senator Clark of  
Wyoming presented an amendment,  
providing for the payment out of the  
Crown lands of \$250,000 to Lillooeki-  
ani. He stated that she had no legal  
rights to that amount or any other, but  
he claimed that a great nation should  
act with justice towards her. Several  
Senators refused to support this  
amendment, because it might be con-  
strued into an admission of a valid  
claim for the Crown lands. Senator  
Pettigrew advocated it, and reviewed  
the events of the overthrow. He insin-  
uated that the United States had acquired  
the annexation of Hawaii, a worth-  
less and mongrel people. Senator  
Quarles retorted that if such was the  
fact, no money should be paid out to  
the Ex-Queen, for such worthless trash.  
Senator Clark's amendment was laid  
on the table. At 4 o'clock the bill as  
amended was voted on, and it was  
passed.

(Continued on Page 4.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 5.)







## CULLOM BILL

Passes Senate Without Division.

Teller's Amendment Adopted Establishing District Court and Trial By Jury in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The bill providing a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii was passed by the Senate today without division. Clay of Georgia delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Philippines.

When Clay had concluded his speech consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed. Penrose of Pennsylvania a statement that he would not call up the Quay case on account of the unanimous agreement as to the final vote on the Hawaiian Government bill.

The pending question was the amendment of Teller relating to the establishment of a District Court with a District Judge in Hawaii, carrying with it the right of trial by jury before the court. Morgan of Arkansas renewed his speech, began yesterday, against the amendment.

He resumed in connection with a discussion of the judicial features of the measure, that the bill as it stood now would legislate out of office every Democrat in Hawaii. He declared his belief that some Senators were determined to give a political complexion to the Hawaiian judiciary.

Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, interrupted Morgan to report back the House Porto Rican tariff bill, with the preamble and all after the enacting clause of the House bill stricken out and the Senate bill providing for a government for Porto Rico substituted. Certain amendments to the Senate bill were also reported, including one fixing the tariff on Porto Rican products at 15 per cent of the tariff fixed by the Dingley law.

When the consideration of the Hawaiian bill was resumed, Teller's amendment was adopted.

Clark of Wyoming proposed an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to be paid to Liliuokalani, late Queen of the Hawaiian Islands for all interest she may have in the crown lands the sum to be repaid from the revenues from the crown lands. Clark maintained that it was only the part of equity and justice that the Queen who had been deposed by the United States forces should be reimbursed for the losses she had sustained. Mr. Cullom offered an amendment holding that the late Queen had no rights in the matter. She was here now, he said, consulting lawyers as to her claims against the Government, and his understanding was that many of them had informed her that she had no good claim.

The amendment precipitated a general discussion of the deposition of the Queen, participated in by Jones of Arkansas, Pettigrew of South Dakota and others. Pettigrew said he was opposed to the bill and to any effort made by this Congress to provide a government for the islands. He favored turning the Hawaiian Islands back to their people, and permitting them to make the best of them.

Quarles of Wisconsin followed Pettigrew, making his maiden speech in the Senate in opposition to the proposition to pay to the former Queen a sum of money. Referring to the dark picture drawn by Pettigrew of the result of the annexation of Hawaii and the acquisition of other territory by the United States, Quarles said: "I had thought that the Senator from South Dakota had exhausted his means of chasing ghosts out of our insular possessions, but here he brings up a bogey man from the Sandwich Islands and sets him to gyrating before the Senate to frighten somebody."

Platt of Connecticut opposed the amendment, declaring that the right to the crown lands was in the people of Hawaii and not in the Queen.

The amendment was laid on the table without division.

Platt of Connecticut offered an amendment providing that the territory of Hawaii should not at any future time be admitted to the Union as a state or be attached to any state of the Union, but it was ruled out on a point of order. The measure was then passed without division.

## HAWAIIAN SHIP REGISTRY.

Vessels May be Permitted to Fly the United States Flag.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Nelson's attempt to include in the general Hawaiian bill, which passed the Senate today, a provision extending the navigation laws of the United States to the islands, failed when Senator Cullom withdrew the proposed amendment at the instigation of Senator Pettigrew. Under the amendment, seven vessels that were granted Hawaiian registry after annexation and supposedly for the purpose of coming under the American flag with the rest of the Hawaiian merchant marine, were not discriminated against, although the Committee on Commerce had reported adversely on such action as contemplated in a separate bill.

The vessels are owned by J. J. Moore & Co., John Rosenfeld's Sons and Captain William Matson, all of San Francisco. They are the Star of Italy, Star of Russia, Star of Bengal, Star of France, Euterpe, Falls of Clyde, and Will Scott. It is said that the owners complied with the Hawaiian laws prior to January, 1899. The difficulty arises from the fact that the islands were annexed in July, 1898, and were not eligible to American registry. When the matter was called to the attention of Attorney General Griggs he decided it was against the policy of the United States, and further granting of American registry to vessels of Hawaiian registry was prohibited. It is now

said, however, that the Hawaiian bill will be so amended in the future as to permit all vessels now flying the Hawaiian flag, including the seven named above, to secure American registry, and that the amendment will be started in when the bill goes through the committee on commerce in the two houses.

## Continued Last A. Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Consideration of the Hawaiian government bill was resumed. The contract labor question was precipitated again by a speech by Senator Pettigrew, providing that no contract for labor entered into since August 12, 1898, entered into before that date and void, entered into after that date and void.

In response to questions as to whether Asiatic contract laborers displaced local laborers, Pettigrew replied that to some extent they did. He went on to say that the cause of this, which we have heard so much, practically had been changed into sugar plantations, the lands as such being immensely productive. These sugar plantations were controlled by vast sugar interests, which during the past year had been paid by this Government in remitted duties \$12,000,000. These great interests would control the Legislature of Hawaii and, consequently, he wanted such an amendment to the bill as would meet every contingency.

The amendment was adopted without discussion.

## The Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs today ordered a favorable report upon the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, Midway Islands and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the Navy Department, and is to be a Government cable.

Here, chairman of the committee, was authorized to prepare a bill and report it to the Senate. The bill will provide for immediate construction of the cable from San Francisco to Honolulu only, but it contemplates an ultimate extension to the Philippines and also to Hongkong. It is estimated that the cable to Honolulu will cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

The House Committee on Commerce today ordered a favorable report on the bill for a Pacific cable connecting this country with Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan. The measure has been under consideration for a long time and two sessions were held today in order to bring the matter to a conclusion. The bill of Representative Sherman of New York is the one favorably acted upon, with a number of amendments. This provides for private construction of the line, the Government paying \$300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of messages.

The amount of this annual payment was the last question decided. The original provision was for \$400,000, but, after extended discussion, the reduction to \$300,000 was made. The committee had previously inserted a clause that the cable be of American make and the cables shall be under the American flag. Another provision calls for the completion of the line to Honolulu by January 1, 1902, and to Japan by January, 1903. It was originally estimated that the cost of the cable would be \$8,000,000, but recent estimates submitted to the committee show a rise in prices of material will make the cost about \$13,000,000. The Government's obligation, however, is confined to the annual payment of \$300,000.

## Queen Liliuokalani May be Given a Fortune.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Hoar today introduced in the Senate an amendment intended to be proposed to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, providing for payment to Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, upon warrant of the Secretary of State from any moneys not otherwise appropriated, \$250,000.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today authorized the reporting of an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill appropriating \$20,000 to be paid to ex-Queen Liliuokalani and providing for an annual donation of \$10,000 to her as long as she may live.

## Terrible Mining Accident.

HILLMAN, W. Va., March 7.—It is almost a certainty that forty-two lives were lost in yesterday's explosion at the Red Ash mines. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by a miner entering an unused room in the mines with an open lamp. There were forty-two men in the mine at the time of the explosion and if it had occurred twenty minutes later the loss of life would have been 150 or more.

A Victoria, B. C., dispatch says Leong Kay Ting, one of the foremost Chinese reformers connected with the movement of Kang Yu Wei, for the overthrow of the Empress of China and the establishment of a new celestial empire, has arrived there. He is a brother of Leong Kay Chew, now at Honolulu looking after the interests of the revolutionary party, who is expected to come northward soon.

The appeal of Admiral Dewey and his men from the award of the Court of Claims in the matter of the bounty due for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila has been filed in the United States Supreme Court.

Defects have been discovered in the Nicaragua canal survey, a mistake having been made by the Walker commission. The rock foundation at Boca San Carlos is much deeper than estimated. Work on the canal will not be delayed.

Comptroller Coler has made some startling charges in New York City. He says that city funds are systematically looted and declares that the municipal counsel went to Albany to work against the reform measure.

Twenty persons were injured by the collision of two Illinois Central freight trains a few miles from Chicago.

## TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

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## YACHT ROVER HERE FROM SOUTHERN SEAS



On the light little yacht Rover, which tied up to a buoy off the boat-landing yesterday, came a sailing party of three who have spent many months in the southern seas, and are lately from Samoa. Captain R. B. Fithian, the skipper of the Rover, who with him his wife, and George Loughborough, the latter a well-known San Franciscan. Captain Fithian is a resident of Santa Barbara and has a fancy for the sea, which is shared by his wife and Loughborough. Last summer they fitted up the Rover for a long cruise and sailed from Santa Barbara for the Marquesas Islands, a run of 3,100 miles.

They made the trip in eighteen days, a fact that tells the Rover's speed better than log or story. Leaving the Marquesas they cruised easily among the many groups of islands and atolls, sitting foot ashore for days now and then, and again for weeks, wherever pleasure or curiosity led them. Their longest stay was in Papeete, Tahiti. They lingered for five weeks, charmed by the scenery, the people and the history of the quaint French town, where Lili lived and loved. Altogether they touched at seventeen islands and islets, dreaming away the days between ports in a lazy life of books and fishing and little else, but well content. They saw the pearl fishers who dive a hundred feet under water for the prizes at the bottom, and stay under the surface three minutes without breathing; they climbed the hill in Samoa where Stevenson lies dead, and they missed nothing of beauty or interest among the tiny lands in the faraway ocean.

Skipper Fithian, a lover of good things both to read and to eat, found much to jot down in a capacious daybook, and while he is loath to speak his intentions, it is guessed that he will, some year or so hence, write a book. It will be of adventure and observation among coral reef and arching palm, and as he is a keen onlooker, and truthful sayer, a work of value and delight may be expected.

The yacht on which this ideal party sails is a well-built craft, once the sailing schooner Baranoff, but now thoroughly converted to more luxurious uses. She has a lofty rig, is eighty-four feet long, twenty-two feet beam and has a registry of eighty-nine tons. Her quarters are handsomely and comfortably made, and for Mrs. Fithian is a boudoir that might be envied by "my lady" ashore.

The Rover has a crew of eight in all, a sailing-master, James Zachary, a mate, four foremast hands, a steward and cook, the latter two Chinese who have not been allowed to land here. Captain Fithian reports bad weather from Samoa here and in Apia they experienced a miniature hurricane. The Rover flies the American flag and the colors of the San Francisco Yacht Club. Her passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Fithian and George Loughborough, will remain in Honolulu a few days and then leave for San Francisco, which will be the end of their present cruise. They have apartments at the Hawaiian Hotel during their stay here.

Secretary Root has arrived at Havana. Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania is dead. Debs' Social Democracy has a membership of 4536. The American schooner Isalah Hart sunk off Hatteras. Philadelphia reports a \$700,000 fire in the retail dry goods district. It is probable that all the Russian reciprocity treaties will fail of ratification. The recent discovery of Russian and Polish nihilist plots has led to renewed police precautions in St. Petersburg for the protection of the czar. Eastern cities experienced a fearful blizzard on March 2d.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED. My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Watson, Aiken, Ala. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Just Arrived Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merimeth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods,

Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline

and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merimeth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900.

## SHELDON'S TOPEKA VENTURE.

This week the Rev. Mr. Sheldon of Topeka will undertake to show that a daily paper can be run successfully on a plan formed from his conception of what Jesus would do were He the publisher. It is a bold experiment, phases of which have been tried many times before, and one which strikes us on the whole as a rather hopeless mixture of the practical and the visionary.

Mr. Sheldon's theoretical code of newspaper management contains the following initial points:

(1) "No writing or pictures that could be called impure or coarse." This is a safe measure and one which is embodied in the rules of every reputable journal.

(2) "Conducting the political part of the paper from a standpoint of non-partisan patriotism and in the light of its relation to the Kingdom of God." Some journals try to do this now but their ideas of what are patriotism and partisanship and what best advances the Kingdom of God widely differ, and differences make partisanship. Editors are also subject to human weaknesses and failings. We presume it would be impossible to make one common platform upon which all Christians could stand. One Christian might think free trade conducive to the glory of God, in that it would give religion a chance to spread in the wider spheres of business; another that economic protection, being in line with the precept that a man should look after his own or take a position lower than the infidel, would be better for the continuity of the faith. One man might stand for arbitration and the peacemakers; another for the spirit expressed in the saying: "I come not to bring peace into the world but a sword." On all public questions Christians differ like other people and where they differ conscientiously partisanship is inevitable. It cannot be avoided any more than can competition in business or differences of opinion in lawsuits.

(3) "Conduct a newspaper not to make money or gain political influence but to preach the precepts of Jesus." This is a highly idealized conception which would hardly work out well in religious, not to speak of secular journalism. Unless a newspaper can be made to pay, it soon ceases publication and the churches are yet to be found that will make up the deficits of an unsuccessful business venture, however pious it may be, and prolong its unremunerative life. In journalism, as in other pursuits, the laborer is worthy of his hire, a fact which Mr. Sheldon has himself revealed in raising the subscription price of the Capital. Nor is the commercial spirit incompatible with the Christian life, for we are not adured, while serving the Lord, to be also diligent in business? So far as political influence goes, it is not a harmful prize nor need it interfere with religious teaching in the editorial columns, though regarding the latter point we see no reason why the secular press should make it a chief or only object. That is the function of the religious press. No secular paper could exemplify the Sheldon idea and remain secular. Does the Topeka clergyman propose to abolish secular journalism altogether? We think he can only do that when he abolishes civil communities and builds a theocracy in their stead. So long as towns and cities are what they are their press will be substantially what it is.

(4) "Refusing all questionable advertisements." Right and proper! The best journals do that now.

(5) "Adopting the co-operative plan of newspaper production." This has been tried by the Philadelphia Ledger and a few other papers with varying success; but it is not always practicable in offices where the rules of the Typographical Union are enforced.

(6) "Large space to the news of the Christian world." There can be no objection to this feature. In fact, the press has given too little space to a subject which, in the minds of a myriad of home readers possesses the highest importance, and it ought to maintain a more equitable proportion.

(7) "Persistently fight the satans." Would that have been Jesus' way?

(8) "Issue no Sunday edition." Since studying the practical side of journalism Mr. Sheldon has abandoned this rule and the Topeka Sunday Capital will appear as usual. Mr. Sheldon argues soundly that a Sunday paper of the right type may powerfully aid the pulpit and the Christian life. The old Latin motto: "The abuse is no argument against the right use," is applicable to Sunday papers as to other things.

(9) "Print the news of the world that people ought to know. Among the things they do not need to know and which would not be published would be accounts of brutal prizefights, long

accounts of crimes, accidents in private families, or any other human events which in any way would conflict with the first point mentioned in this outline." This is a view which many great papers exemplify and it is as practicable as it is wholesome.

Of course the week's experiment at Topeka will not prove much one way or the other, but it will be interesting in a marked degree. Later it may become the basis of a newspaper venture intended to be permanent, in which case we shall have an opportunity to test the proposition laid down in a part of Mr. Sheldon's programme whether the newspaper-reading public is prepared to have its secular press adopt the methods and conform to the rules of the evangelical pulpit.

Rear Admiral Remy, who succeeds Rear Admiral Watson, gets a merited reward for the unselfish patriotism which led him to serve a subordinate officer in the Spanish war.

There are signs of growing hostility between Russia and Japan which may produce a war as soon as the weather conditions in Korea are suitable for campaigning. Both sides are in readiness and a casus belli will not be difficult to find.

Senator Pettigrew's indecent attacks on these islands might probably have been averted by the Hawaiian Government if its morals had permitted it to take the same view of his responsibility to principle which the trafficking Senator himself entertained.

No one will begrudge the substantial annuity which Congress may give the former Queen of Hawaii. Under present conditions there is no room for old resentments and all parties here will unite in congratulating our former sovereign on the prospect of good fortune.

There are no signs of plague at Hilo. It is over a month since Mrs. Serrao died and the bill of public health, so far as the bubonic malady is concerned, is clean. The big island has kept itself in sanitary shape and ought to be able to pass through the present emergency unscathed.

General Kitchener is credited with much of the energy and administrative skill which has carried Lord Roberts' campaign so successfully along. Kitchener is easily the third soldier in the British empire and will, if he lives, and meets no ill-luck, become the first. His career has been one of uninterrupted and distinguished success.

The plague in San Francisco—if it is the plague—brings up the question of a quarantine against Asiatic food-stuffs imported from that city. It will be well, we think, to go slow in the matter at present and avoid giving San Francisco any cause to retaliate. Our relations, as respects sugar cargoes, are delicate enough now, without making them more so.

It is getting to be a serious problem what to do with the people of India. In the old barbaric days war, famine and pestilence kept the population down to a point coequal with the means of subsistence. That is to say, nature's automatic law against the perils of overpopulation had free scope. With the "Pax Britannica" murderous conflicts ceased, famine was abated by the irrigation that kept crops alive in dry weather, and the plague was checked. As a result the people are multiplying like rabbits and promise to gain 100,000,000 before the middle of this century. How to deal with the problem thus presented will yet be the most serious issue of white man's statesmanship.

## ENEMIES OF HAWAII.

The most eager and venomous of the enemies of Hawaii in the upper House of Congress is R. F. Pettigrew, the senator from South Dakota. Not only is he opposed to the Territorial bill as a whole but he desires to burden the sugar industry of these islands with a prohibitive duty. By popular repute and suspicion he is something more than a disinterested friend and familiar spirit of the Sugar Trust, whose measures he supports, whose inequities he commends, and whose enemies he seeks to punish. Judged by his conduct and utterances, his chief business in the Senate is to do the dirtiest work of the Trust, especially so far as it concerns the plot to ruin Hawaii politically, and, above all, commercially.

That such a man, with such an object, can find encouragement from any citizen whose investments are here and who expects to live here, is—save on pathological grounds—an inexplicable mystery. We should as soon suppose that a stranger, who wanted to poison our reservoirs and spread infection on our streets, would find an eager helping hand among heads of families. Such aid and comfort to a public enemy who wants to strike down everyone's prosperity cannot be accounted for by rational processes. It calls for the lowest impulses of revenge and the longest reaches of folly—folly so fatuous as to seem impossible to men who think and feel or even to those who have the faintest glimmerings in their consciences or minds of what they owe to themselves and to society.

Yet the unhappy fact remains! When Pettigrew attacks the measure upon which the hopes of the Hawaiian business community rest, he uses ammunition which a citizen of Honolulu has sent to him for that purpose—a citizen whose social standing he rightly designates as high. When he insinuates that the Government and Judiciary of Hawaii are corrupt he calls upon this man to bear him witness. When he denounces the citizens of this country who go to church and do business and carry on the Government and stand for all that is best in Hawaii, as "a tough crowd," and when he designates the planters as slave-drivers and this community as cruel and selfish, he announces that his informant is a Hawaiian-American whose character is above reproach, who is one of the few exceedingly able men of high character who descended from missionary stock. That man, Mr. Pettigrew identifies in the Senate as Joseph O. Carter.

It is not a pleasure, nor is it a duty which we shall indulge to characterize Mr. Carter's course as it might seem to deserve. Were he a man who could proceed rationally with any subject connected with the overthrow of the Queen and the conduct of the present Government, it would be different. Then the way would be clear to say things that might make it impossible in future to refer to Mr. Carter's standing in respectful terms. But the growing eccentricity of the man since the political shock of 1893, the extraordinary things he believes about the present Government, the final act by which he helps the Sugar Trust and its rascally representatives at Washington to aim a blow at the prosperity of every man, including himself, whose lot is cast in the Hawaiian Islands—these things call for charity and the sympathetic interest of pathological students, rather than denunciation or blame.

Andrew Carnegie lately made the remark that it is a disgrace to die rich. Other multimillionaires of the Atlantic seaboard are so fixed in the same opinion that they have saved some tens of thousands of people, who have done business with them, from the overshadowing peril.

## LOOKS BETTER

Another Day Without a Plague Case.

The Board of Health Asks for a Further Appropriation Of \$250,000.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Honolulu, March 13, 1900.	
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health Honolulu.	
Dear Sir: We beg to submit statement of expenses bubonic plague to date, as follows:	
December and January payments, including payrolls...	\$72,164 31
January bills sent to Auditor General...	217,381 96
February bills sent to Auditor General to date...	15,279 36
February payrolls collected to date...	62,071 94
March payrolls collected to date...	15,749 61
Queen Hotel bill (Azbill)...	1,800 00
Total amount paid and in hands of Auditor General...	\$384,447 18
Amount payrolls from Maui passed committee...	1,697 00
Amount payrolls from Kauai passed committee...	224 00
Amount payrolls from Sanitary Committee...	1,075 32
Amount January bills not completed, estimated...	25,000 00
Amount February bills not completed, estimated...	100,000 00
Total amount of expenses not including bills for March...	\$512,443 50
Amount of appropriation...	\$375,000 00
Amount in excess of appropriation...	\$137,443 50

It would seem necessary that your honorable Board should request a further appropriation from the Council of State for, say, \$250,000.

We beg to remain, CHAS. M. COOKE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Health.

There were no cases of plague yesterday, nor were there any suspicious cases of sickness. Three have passed in the new series of clean days.

At 2 o'clock this morning the report from the pest-house is that H. M. Levy, the Hawaiian Hotel clerk, is doing well under the circumstances and that he is no worse. His temperature ranges from 100 to 101, his pulse is 104.

Ah Jan, the plague patient from Iwilei, is in a very serious condition; he is only partly conscious and his temperature is 104.

Today the nine convalescents at the pesthouse will be taken to Kalihi camp. They are all in excellent condition and suffer no ill effects from the plague.

Board of Health Meeting. All the members of the Health Board were present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Wood turned to a pile of correspondence on his desk, taking up first for consideration the following:

Honolulu, March 13, 1900. To the Honorable Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands. In regard to the premises situated

## "The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers.

It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jas. S. Zappa, Genoa, Neb.

Eruptions—"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

opposite the Gee Fow stables at Iwilei, and which I understand is under consideration by this Board, permit me to inform you upon behalf of the owner of said property that Ah Jan, the Iwilei plague subject, was never employed, nor did he at any time perform any labor on these premises.

I am informed that Ah Jan had as many, if not more, duties at his own place than he could perform, and this, together with the allegation that the man was not on the premises, the owner is prepared to prove by the testimony of all persons employed about his place.

Permit me to further inform you that various sanitary improvements of these premises have been in progress for the past month, and it was intended to continue improving and to destroy such as could not be properly repaired.

The premises are heavily mortgaged, and the income therefrom is the only means of livelihood that the owner possesses, and if deprived of this would work the utmost hardship upon himself and family.

In view of the above, I would ask that the owner be given sufficient time within which to place his premises in a proper sanitary condition.

Respectfully, FRANCIS J. BERRY, Attorney for T. Quan Yee.

Attorney Berry addressed the meeting on the foregoing subject at some length, dwelling on the hardship that would be inflicted on his client in the event of the destruction of his premises. It was the opinion of Dr. Wood that if the stables were not destroyed absolutely it would at least be necessary to change them to such an extent that they would practically become new buildings. Action on the matter was deferred for further consideration.

## Suspicious Deaths in Hilo.

Two communications from Dr. Moore of Hilo were next taken up. They are here given in full:

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., March 12, 1900. Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: Since my last writing there have been two deaths under suspicious conditions, the one, a Chinaman, Ka Fee, died at the Hilo jail after a short sickness and at death showing large cervical glands; at the post-mortem we found the spleen very much softened, but under the microscope, after a careful examination, failed to find anything out of the ordinary. The other case, a Japanese woman, Take-noguchi Fudi, died after a very short illness, and at death showed enlarged femoral glands with considerable discoloration.

In this case we made a most careful examination of all the organs of the body, finding enlarged heart, oedema of the lungs, congested kidneys, and gonorrhoeal infection of the uterus. There was no degeneration of the spleen and no trace of any suspicious bacilli.

A careful watch is being kept for anything resembling the plague. I am respectfully, DR. W. L. MOORE, Agent of the Board of Health.

Hilo, Hawaii, H. I., March 12, 1900. Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the agents of the Board of Health, held this morning, I was instructed to forward to you the following, concerning freight and passengers from Honolulu, to Hilo.

"Moved that we recommend to the Board of Health, that the period of quarantine of passengers from Honolulu to Hilo, be kept at fifteen days, the period ordered by Dr. Wood, for Hilo, and that said people be conveyed to the steamer that have been specially prepared for that purpose." I am instructed to add that, people reaching Hilo before the expiration of the fifteen days will be liable to further quarantine at their own expense.

"Moved that the Board of Health be requested to officially notify us of any change which may be made in the list of permitted freight, as the newspapers say that changes have been made of which we have had no notification." I am respectfully,

DR. W. L. MOORE, Secretary.

Dr. Wood thought that the history of the suspect cases in Hilo was very meagre and did not know whether much importance should be attached to them.

Communications were then read from the steamship companies relative to the allowing of officers and crews ashore in clean ports on the other islands providing they had not been ashore in Honolulu for fifteen days. Permission was granted for the men to go ashore as above.

It was also determined by the Board that the former regulation requiring the steamship companies to submit manifests to the Board of Health, be rescinded.

## Want \$250,000 More.

In view of the fact that former appropriations for the fight against the bubonic plague in Honolulu are practically exhausted, the Board resolved to ask for an additional appropriation of \$250,000. The statement of plague expenses to date, appears at the head of this article. This statement shows \$137,443.50 expenses in excess of former appropriations.

## J. O. CARTER IS THE MAN

(Continued from page 1.)

The House will take it up during the coming week.

The Republicans have just escaped from the peril of disruption on the Porto Rico matter. The debate has been a bitter one, and some really eloquent speeches have been made in the House. The extreme opposition to a duty of 25 per cent on the sugars and tobacco of the islands was due, Mr. Cannon said, in his rousing speech, to a combination, which now owns the sugar and to bacco, and desires to get it into the United States free of duty. This combination has, he said, employed persons from that island to appear in Washington and clamor for free trade. Some one asked one of these representatives from Porto Rico, how revenues could be obtained for the government of the island, and he replied, "We can raise money enough and in three years we will be lending money to the world, if it is wanted." The Porto Rico bill is now in the Senate, and will provoke much discussion in constitution questions. It is a most fortunate event that the Senate has passed the Hawaiian bill before taking up the Porto Rico bill, and also that the House has exhausted itself in thrashing out the Porto Rico bill before taking up the Hawaiian. The trend of the debate so far has confirmed the general conviction that there should be no tariff discrimination against Hawaii. So much so, that in the debate in the Senate, the question of discrimination was not even hinted at.

## MASSACRE BY FRENCH.

Said to Have Killed Five Thousand People of Madagascar.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Journal cable from Paris says: An account of the massacre of the Sakalaves of Ambike in Madagascar last year is related in Revue des Revues. The King, Tonoro, had received with every honor a party of Frenchmen, including the commander and several sailors of the gunboat Surprise, when the approach of the Major, who held a high staff appointment, was announced. The Sakalaves were preparing to treat him and his followers with the most lavish hospitality. In the middle of the night the French column advanced, guns were posted in a commanding position and at daylight Ambike was entered. The inhabitants were sleeping quietly. Senegalese soldiers rushed into their houses and the massacre began. Taken by surprise, without means of resistance, the whole population was bayoneted. King Tonoro and all his people fell on that fatal morning. The soldiers were ordered to kill only the men, but were not restrained. Intoxicated with the odor of blood, they did not spare the women or children, and when the sun rose the town was nothing but a horrible charnel-house. In all 5,000 were slain.

## Wm. C. Clench Dead.

The many friends of William C. Clench will be startled to hear of his sudden death at 9:30 last evening. His illness lasted only two days. Cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of death. Mr. Clench was at the ripe age of 72 years, 11 months and 19 days. He has spent the last twenty years on the Islands, two years and a half of which were spent on Maui. During the last few years he has been a faithful worker at Lucas Brothers' mill, where he has won many friends by his faithfulness and invariable cheerfulness. He leaves a wife and two sons, Barton Clench of this city and W. Carey Clench of Manitoba, to mourn his loss.

It is probable that if arrangements can be made to have the Bloemfontein loaded quickly at Kahului, that the big steamer will take a cargo of Hawaiian Commercial and Walluku sugar to San Francisco. The cargo will amount to about 3,900 tons of sugar.

## COOPER'S VOYAGE—ALOHA? NIT!





## CHARGES OF PETTIGREW

(Continued from page 1.)

ator's amendment. I want to ask the Senator if those contract laborers who seem to be coming to Hawaii in such large numbers displace other laborers in the islands. In other words, if they were not brought there, is the supply of laborers sufficient to meet the requirements of the islands? I know nothing about it and would like to obtain information.

Mr. Pettigrew. I presume, Mr. President, that in a measure they displace day laborers, and that an additional number is also needed to help take the place of those who returned to Asia, their contracts having expired. They are also needed to open up new plantations. For instance, when the annexation of Hawaii was talked of, we were told it was the best coffee country in the world, and that great coffee plantations would be opened upon the annexation of that country to the United States. But there is no duty on coffee from any country to the United States, while we have levied a duty of almost 2 cents a pound upon sugar.

The result is that since annexation the sugar business, which is exceedingly profitable, has taken the place of the coffee business; and we no longer hear about the raising of coffee in Hawaii, but they are plowing up the coffee plantations and putting them into sugar. In fact, the profits of raising sugar are enormous under the bonus we give in the way of a remission of duties to the sugar planters of Hawaii, amounting this year to nearly \$12,000,000, which we would collect upon a like amount of sugar from any other country. This enormous bonus goes to a few planters who have absorbed all the land of that country and who pay the most meager wages to the slave labor which is employed to raise the sugar.

Mr. Gallinger. Will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. Pettigrew. I will.

Mr. Gallinger. I was interested when the Porto Rican bill was under consideration in the committee of which I chance to be a member to learn the fact that in Porto Rico they only produce from one to two tons of sugar per acre, while in Hawaii they produce from six to eleven tons per acre. That is very productive sugar land; perhaps the most productive in the world. I want to ask the Senator, who I think has been in Hawaii and has investigated these matters, if these poor Asiatics are not taken there as contract laborers, would they voluntarily go and labor there under better conditions than surround them as contract laborers—their lot seems very hard, according to the statement of the Senators, as contract laborers—would they go in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the planters in Hawaii for ordinary laborers?

Mr. Pettigrew. Undoubtedly they would go there if the wages were high enough to induce them to go, although I believe none have gone heretofore, practically, except those who have gone under contract.

Mr. Spooner. I desire to ask the Senator a question. (Mr. Nelson in the chair.) Does the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. Pettigrew. Certainly.

Mr. Spooner. I tried to obtain recognition before I asked the Senator to yield. I desire to ask the Senator whether the labor contracts referred to reserve the right to "dock" the laborers, as he used that word?

Mr. Pettigrew. Oh, yes, Mrs. President; and I have the report here of the secretary of the bureau of immigration, Mr. Taylor, who examined two of these plantations, and in his report showed the methods pursued. In one case the contract called for twelve dollars and a half a month, the laborers to board themselves; but he says in his official report that they only receive from six to seven dollars a month, because the superintendent would dock them if they were slow, if the men did not move quite fast enough for him.

Mr. Spooner. If the Senator will permit me, I put the question to him for the reason that, perhaps in his amendment the bill has been amended, partly on motion of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Nelson) who occupies the chair for the moment, so as to provide that no suit or proceeding shall be maintained to enforce specifically any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service; nor shall any remedy exist or be enforced for a breach of any such contract, except a civil suit, brought solely to recover damages for such breach. While that, of course, guards against almost all of the hardships and evils which we want to reach, it would not guard necessarily against the right reserved in the contract, if it is in the contract, to arbitrarily dock laborers because they are not fast enough; and it was with a view to ascertaining whether the amendment which has already been adopted was sufficiently explicit and broad to extirpate these troubles that I put my question to the Senator; and I should be glad to have him answer in that view.

Mr. Pettigrew. I was aware of the amendment we have already adopted, but it is not satisfactory to me for the reason that it provides a civil remedy. The legislature over there is quite liable to be controlled by the vast interests we have built up there. We have remitted duties to the amount of \$80,000,000 to the sugar planters there; we have taken that money out of the pockets of the people of the United States and paid it over to them, because their importation of sugar did not reduce the price in the United States one mill. By this bonus we have built up that vast interest, and that vast sum of money is taken out of the people of the United States and paid to those sugar planters, and it can be used for any purpose they choose. They can control the legislature of Hawaii, and that legislature can enact laws by which, if the penalty is simply one of civil damages, the planters can get judgment against those people and then proceed to provide that they shall work out the judgment.

Mr. Spooner. I should be sorry to have my friend think I am antagonizing his proposition.

Mr. Pettigrew. I am simply trying to answer the Senator's question.

Mr. Spooner. Because I admit that, if the contracts are as stated by the

Senator from South Dakota—I asked that question the other day in his absence—the amendment which has been adopted would not cover the entire trouble.

Mr. Pettigrew. Here is a further difficulty. These plantations are on remote islands and they are generally visited by steamboats only when they go to take off the sugar. The boat goes there simply in the interest of the owner of the plantations; and those poor laborers have no chance to hear from the world or to have the world hear from them; and they will never hear of this law, if we enact it, unless it is somebody's duty to go and notify them.

Mr. Spooner. I agree to that.

Mr. Pettigrew. Therefore, they would be held, as they are being now held, by force and punished and abused, and this disgrace continue under our flag. It is for the purpose of remedying that that I have offered my amendment.

I will read an extract from the report of the secretary of the immigration bureau:

"The men receive \$12.50 a month, but out of this \$1.50 is remitted to the board of immigration toward paying the laborer's return passage when he desires to return to China. That leaves him \$11, but there are very few that receive over \$8 or \$7, and some of them even less than that, on account of the persistent docking—for what they are at loss to understand. It would be of no use to say anything to the manager; he is always deaf to any of their complaints. Their next complaint was with regard to the number of hours they have to work. The contracts call for ten hours in the field. In this matter I find that the men are turned out earlier than they ought to be, and sometimes a little late in being sent home. I do not know what particular time is kept on the plantation, but I am very much under the impression, from what I gathered, that the mill clock is one of a kind that moves quickly or slowly, as required. The men told me that since the light the clock had changed."

On this plantation the men rebelled and some people were killed. That led to an investigation, I think this is a fair sample of the whole system. I have another report from another plantation, which is as full as that.

Mr. Gallinger. From what has the Senator been reading?

Mr. Pettigrew. I have been reading from the official report signed by Mr. Taylor, who is secretary of the bureau of immigration.

Mr. Gallinger. Of Hawaii?

Mr. Pettigrew. Of Hawaii. This report was made April 27, 1897. I received it from Joseph O. Carter, who is one of the most capable citizens of that country, and a man of very high character. I think that this statement will be corroborated by all classes of people in Hawaii.

The report shows that the overseer would take one of these Japs by the hair, lift him up, and throw him upon the ground; that he would go along with a club and strike and knock them down; that he would punch them in the side, and variously abuse and maltreat those people in that country.

Mr. Pettigrew. I now read a clipping from the Hawaiian Independent, which was sent me by Mr. Joseph O. Carter, whose character is above reproach; who is one of the few exceedingly able men of high character who descended from missionary stock in those islands. Most of them are a tough lot. I remember when the proposition first came here during Harrison's Administration for the annexation of Hawaii those missionary sugar planters signed a deliberate lie and sent it to the Senate of the United States to influence our action—Thurston and several of those people signed a deliberate falsehood; they knew it was false; they admitted afterwards that it was false, and wanted to know what difference it made. They undertook to rush through the treaty annexing those islands in the last days of Harrison's Administration by sending out a deliberate falsehood, signed by the sons of missionaries whose fathers went to Hawaii to convert the inhabitants to Christianity, and whose sons have stolen all the lands of those people and their government besides.

Now, let us see what they have been doing since our flag went up. They have been importing slave labor; and, what is more, the pillars of the Congregational Church in Hawaii, the sons of those missionaries, own stock in the Ewa plantation, and they have been boasting that they were importing Asiatics who were heathens so that they could come under the blessings of the influences of Christianity. Last year they imported a Buddhist priest and set up a Buddhist temple, because they said it made the laborers more quiet, attending church every Sunday, while the planters went on with this performance.

Here is a sample of the humane conduct of those missionary sugar planters: An old man, a Spaniard, nearly 60 years of age, is also under medical treatment and being cared for at the doctor's house. He, too, was a plantation laborer in Kau, Hawaii, and was a good worker. One day he was in a small pit in a cane field when three Japs in a mischievous mood, buried a large stone upon him, breaking his shoulder and rendering him unconscious. He was found some three hours afterwards. He, however, was given no medical attention and was taken into a Portuguese family, which cared for him for four weeks.

The plantation gave him no attention, and he came to Honolulu via Hilo, absolutely penniless, and still in a bad way with his broken shoulder. He had no friends and was preparing to sleep on the slopes of Punchbowl, when some Portuguese warned him that for that he would be arrested. He asked the Portuguese to take him to a hospital. This man also was denied admittance unless he paid in advance. He told them he did not want that kind of a hospital, but wanted a charity hospital.

Colonel Ruhlén, United States quartermaster at Honolulu, wrote some time ago to the Department asking when he might expect shipments of horses or mules, so that he might make preparations for their receipt here. He received a reply by the Australia that the Siam would sail on March 7, the Lennox on March 5 from Portland and the Port Stevens on March 14. His informant said that the transports would go by way of Honolulu or Hilo, leaving Colonel Ruhlén still in ignorance of necessary arrangements.

## TWO SUSPECTS

## One Case Probably the Plague.

## Ah Jan Succumbs to the Disease—Board of Health Re-trenches.

There were two suspicious cases of sickness in Honolulu yesterday, from the two ends of the city. One, which will in all probability prove to be the plague, appeared in Iwilei, the other, not so suspicious, cropped up in Wai-kiki.

The case to which the most importance is attached by the authorities is Su Kam, aged 28, a Chinaman. Su Kam came from the stables in Iwilei opposite the stables on the road leading to the slaughter house from which Ah Jan, the plague victim, was taken. Since Sunday morning he had been quarantined at battery camp. Yesterday morning he was sent out of battery camp with 150 other people and taken to Kalihi camp by Board of Health Officer A. A. Fox. It was discovered at Kalihi that Su Kam probably had the plague and he was taken immediately to the pest house.

Dr. Wood is not ready to say certainly that Su Kam is a plague patient, but confines himself to the statement that the case is a very suspicious one. "Su Kam has the indications first noticeable in a case of plague," said the doctor in answer to the reporter's question, "but his sickness is not yet far enough developed for me to say definitely that it is the plague. It was first reported to me that Su Kam was from the Chinese stables recently burned on account of Ah Jan who died today of plague, having lived there. Subsequent reports however confirm a more authoritative statement to the effect that Su Kam came from the other Chinese stables right across the road from where Ah Jan had lived on the Iwilei road. If the latter statement is correct, and I believe that it is, the fate of the other stables on which decision had been deferred by the Board, will not be very hard to decide."

Yesterday's other suspicious case was reported at the Board of Health office by telephone about noon. Dr. Jobe was sent at once to investigate the matter. He found a sick Japanese at the Ocean View house, Wai-kiki, suffering with a high fever and very high pulse. The case is not at present considered unusually suspicious although the Japanese is treated as a suspect.

Ah Jan, the plague patient from the stables on the Iwilei road, who has been at the plague hospital since Sunday last, died at 12:30 p. m. yesterday. A post-mortem examination was held and the cause of death determined to be bubonic plague. The report from the pest house at 2 o'clock this morning is that Su Kam is in a critical condition with temperature registering 104 and pulse 115.

Levy is considerably better; temperature ranging from 98 to 99 and pulse a little lower than heretofore.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon owing to the pressure of other matters which Dr. Wood found it necessary to attend to. The Board will, in all probability, hold a meeting this afternoon at the usual time.

**Hoffmann Reports on Fumigation**  
Dr. Hoffmann has handed in the following report on fumigation in the Aala warehouse. As reported in yesterday's Advertiser, fumigation is now going on in the Aala warehouse and the owners of the large amount of personal effects stored in that building are receiving their belongings as fast as they are identified and fumigated:

March 13, 1900.  
C. B. Wood, Esq., M. D.  
President of the Board of Health.

Dear Sir: There have been given to Mr. Ingalls for testing fumigation in Aala warehouse on March 7, two tubes containing living bacilli cultures, and, according to his report he placed tube No. 3462 in the folds of a piece of cloth in a part of the room where the fumigation last, near the door on right hand side, and placed tube No. 4461 on a beam opposite door from mauka side, three and a half feet from floor in the Aala fumigation room.

Fumigation started at 3 p. m. on the 7th instant and the room was opened at 8:10 a. m. on March 8. The replanting of both fumigated tubes showed active growth of the same bacilli. Fumigation a failure.

On March 10, Mr. Ingalls placed three petri dishes charged with culture mura containing living bacilli (in a small quantity) and a tube with a living culture, all open, in different places of the fumigation room. Fumigation started on March 10 at 2 p. m. doors were opened at 7:30 a. m. on March 12. The petri dishes have been covered with cloth, the tube has been lying on the floor with removed plug. On the replanting of these there has not been any growth up to today.

Respectfully,  
DR. W. HOFFMANN.

Among other important communications received at the health office yesterday, are the following:

March 13, 1900.  
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health.

Sir: In answer to your communication of the 1st instant, relative to the military fumigation shed which the Board of Health asks to occupy temporarily as a public dispensary, I have to state that part of the shed is now in use by the military department. The part remaining unused, a space 20x30 feet, situated on the makai corner of the building toward Miller street, would probably be large enough for your purpose, and the same is therefore tendered to

## Indigestion

## No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, the blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily exhausted, there is headache, restlessness, and the whole system is greatly debilitated.

Mr. A. Chaudhury, of Wagon Wagon, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While reporting for the local and metropolitan press in Liverpool, I contracted a severe chill which developed into a general weakness of my digestive organs. A short course of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and my general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce one good bowel movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

you. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Honolulu, H. I., March 12, 1900.  
Dr. C. B. Wood, President Board of Health, City.

Dear Sir: The chloroform test having proven what is claimed, the plague bacilli being found dead after a fair trial, we would again call your attention to the undoubted value of this apparatus.

We would like to suggest that it might prove useful in the disinfection of mails, as disinfecting by formalin is recommended by the United States Postal authorities. Hoping to be favored with your kind attention, we are, yours respectfully,

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

**Sewall Takes Prophylactic.**

Seven citizens sought the serum yesterday. After the first three had been inoculated by Dr. Wood the prophylactic on hand behind the screen in the health office, gave out, and the other four intending travellers had to wait patiently until Dr. Hoffmann returned from outside business to the bacteriological laboratory and handed out the required article.

A great many people called at headquarters during the day and made inquiries in regard to "plague vaccination," some went away postponing inoculation until some future time, others decided that they preferred going into quarantine. Two or three Japanese were among those inoculated, the rest were chiefly business men who desired to get away on important matters to the other islands as soon as possible.

About the middle of the afternoon the Hon. Harold M. Sewall, Special United States Agent, until the territorial form of government becomes a fact, approached Dr. Wood in the health office and applied for an injection of the prophylactic serum.

The doctor loaded the hypodermic syringe and the special agent bared his arm. Mr. Sewall took his medicine like a man and asked the doctor while putting on his gloves if there was any fee attached to the operation. The doctor replied in the negative and the Special Agent, after receiving his certificate, bade the doctor good-bye and took his leave.

A reporter communicated with Mr. Sewall at a late hour last night by telephone and learned that that gentleman had up to that time experienced no ill effects from the injection other than a swelling on his arm where the operation had been performed. Mr. Sewall added that he had no intention of leaving the Hawaiian Islands or for that matter of leaving this island. He said that he was tired of being cooped up in quarantined Honolulu and was desirous of taking a trip out somewhere on this island.

## STORY FROM SULU.

## German Meddling With American Interests There.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Private information has been received at Washington by mail from Manila that about six months ago a German warship visited the Sulu Islands, and an officer or officers of the vessel endeavored to persuade the Sultan to declare himself and his possessions under the protection of the German crown. The sender of this information says that the Sultan rejected the attempt to get him to repudiate his acknowledgment of American authority.

While this report would hardly have received credence here a few weeks ago, the suspicion that Germany is behind Spain's attempt to regain the Islands of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu on the claim that they were not transferred to the United States by the Paris treaty falls in closely with the new information. The man responsible for the statements concerning the visit of the German warship to the Sulu group is described as being thoroughly reliable.

The Foreign office will send out about 500 copies of the last report of the Collector General of Customs by the next mail. These will go to Washington, to the Hawaiian consulates abroad, to public libraries and to prominent individuals on the official exchange list.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

N. B. Bachs and wife departed for the Coast in the Hongkong Maru yesterday.

The Misses Hartwell are home again. They arrived last night on the American Maru.

Henry Vierra and Lucy Lehen were married last night at Kawaiahae church.

J. A. Magnus was fined \$25 on each of the three charges of breaking sanitary regulations.

The Australia brought one odorous excavator of the new pattern. Others are to follow.

Purser Dick Davis of the Kinan says he had six full days and seven nights in San Francisco.

The flag at the Pacific Tennis Club was at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the late Harry Waterhouse.

Walter King, charged with assault with a deadly weapon on G. Richards, was acquitted in the Police Court yesterday.

The formal reopening of Hall church will take place on Sunday, March 18. An elaborate program is being prepared.

Purser Bryant of the Bloemfontein who has made many friends during his visits here will leave the vessel on her return to Seattle.

The new government reservoir building at Diamond Head will be finished shortly. It will have a capacity of about 1,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Jas. Scott of Canton, Nelli & Co. has gone to Kaunakakai to superintend the erection of the American Sugar Co.'s mill now on the way from the Coast.

Epizootic lately appeared among the horses on the transport Conemaugh between San Francisco and Hilo, so reports Dr. Lyman, United States veterinary surgeon.

Attorney George W. Davis is circulating a petition among the business men for the appointment of Paul Neumann as "Chief or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court."

Today begins the paid inspection. The voluntary inspectors who have served so faithfully were informed yesterday that their services would be dispensed with for the future.

The machinery of Kerr & Co.'s brick yard was run for a few minutes yesterday. It worked smoothly. Lack of water at the present time keeps the proprietors from beginning regular work.

The formal generator imported by the Hollister Drug Company and tested by the Board of Health, has proven a great success. The action of the formalin vapor on plague bacilli is fatal.

Mrs. J. W. Bergstrom and her sister, Miss Linda Curtis, were passengers for the Coast by the Hongkong Maru yesterday. The ladies are on their way to Newtonville, Mass., for a few months' visit.

The statistics show typhoid fever to be chiefly among the Japanese in this city. Insanitary conditions and certain fermenting and rotting food preparations are supposed to be the cause of the disease appearing particularly in the above race.

Minister Mott-Smith is preparing the biennial report of the Foreign Office, to the next Legislature, relating particularly to the transfer of sovereignty, the settlement of Japanese claims and the re-arrangements required to meet the changed conditions brought about by annexation. The report will be brief but to the point.

Leslie's Weekly for March 3 publishes a picture in an amateur photographers' contest which was first made here about fifteen years ago by J. J. Williams, the well-known professional photographer of Honolulu. The picture is of a luau and is credited to A. W. Barrett of Redlands, California. It was awarded the first prize in the contest. Apparently Barrett got the picture from some dealer, as Williams has sold thousands of them in the past fifteen years. Williams will take steps to expose the fraud.

## New Schooner.

News comes from Seattle that one of the largest and finest schooners ever built on the Sound is now being completed by the Hall Bros. at their yard in Port Blakeley. She is to be called the Helene and is owned by parties in Honolulu. She will be commanded by Capt. E. W. Christiansen. Her dimensions and description are as follows: Length, 202.2 feet; beam, 40.2 feet; depth, 15.9 feet; net tonnage, 828; gross tonnage, 950; and in general description is like the schooner Mary E. Foster, built by the same firm. Captain Christiansen is well known here having been in the employ of the Spreckels for many years.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that prices considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. EINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-lu, Niihau, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kataupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston.  
Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co.

## AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

1900		1900	
PEKING	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 18
GALIC	MARCH 30	CHINA	MARCH 24
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7	DORIC	MARCH 31
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 14	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 10
DORIC	APRIL 21	COPTIC	APRIL 17
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	APRIL 24
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 8
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	GALIC	MAY 15
PEKING	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 22
GALIC	JUNE 13	CHINA	MAY 29
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 5
CHINA	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 12
		RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 19
		COPTIC	JUNE 26

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., Ltd. Agents



# NEWS OF OLAH

## The Making of a Great Plantation.

### Expenses Now Reduced—Lesson of The Food Famine—The Home-steaders at Work.

OLA PLANTATION, March 1896.—Less than a year has elapsed since the present management was introduced to its duties at Oia. At that time, in the latter part of June last, they were placed face to face with a giant stretch of forest, teeming with the luxuriant vegetation of the pre-estate, and the decaying debris of the past. On all sides, where forest was lacking, lava rocks raised their threatening heads, and bade defiance to all the arts of agriculture. The wisacres were loud in their assertion that there was no desert that could not be made to bloom, or blossom, and scoffed at the hard pioneers as they stood on the verge of their undertaking.

#### The Oia of Today.

Since then brains and muscle conjoined in perfect harmony have been busily, unceasingly toiled; and in place of the desert of a year ago can be found a magnificent domain, 20,000 acres in extent, giving constant employment to 2,000 laborers, skilled and unskilled, with nearly half a thousand beasts of burden, and all well provided with accommodation and shelter. Where was once a waste of useless ferns, now are villages and hamlets teeming with life, activity and content; and instead of waste and barren tracts of hill and dale, are precise and productive furrows of cane, already in evidence as forerunners of the harvest that is to be.

At the inception of every enterprise of moment the necessary preliminary expenditures are large, and have probably been so in the bringing of Oia through the chrysalis state. Against the rock-ribbed and ancient obstacles of nature, were presented the most modern and complete labor devices of the present era of mechanical wonders, and they have prevailed. The rocks have yielded water at the stroke of the Moses of science; paths have been made through the tangled forests, making the handling of the products of the land a comparatively easy matter, and now all that remains is to await the action of nature on the thousands of acres under cultivation.

#### The Pruning Knife.

The present month marks an epoch in the history of this new estate. So assiduously have all the works necessary to perfect order, in the plan of development, been pressed, that the management could itself in a position to determine upon, and put in operation, a radical reduction of expenses, and the coming month and those following, will show a material decrease on the expense side of the ledger. This action is the result of a careful survey of the whole field, and the management are confident that the lopping-off process can in no manner regard the course of steady development. Under this arrangement nearly all laborers, not under term contracts, have been dispensed with and only those retained who have shown ability in their several lines. This action is not an experiment, it is a settled policy, determined after the most complete and full consideration of all existing data.

Manager McClellan stated a few days ago, that the end and goal of the plantation was now fully up to the aim and expectations of the management, and that he is prepared to go on with the work as originally determined. The only work on hand is the preparing and planting of the cleared land and this will proceed unceasingly.

#### The Food Supply of Hawaii.

The food supply was a troublesome matter for a time, after it was established fact that the plague was a reality in Honolulu. What was at first looked upon as a serious menace, has proved a beneficent. Hawaii was dependent upon Honolulu for all foreign imports and received but few that did not come through that channel. When cut off, by the ironclad men of the queen, from her base of supplies, her people for the first time awoke to their possibilities, and determined to become purveyors, through channels under their own control. Such messengers of the sea as the Rhoderick Dhu, Falls of Clyde and Annie Johnson, were chartered and sent forth, to return in rapid order, loaded to the gunwales with produce which stayed the threatening hand of famine.

#### No Signs of Plague.

Over a month has passed since the death of Mrs. Serrao, and no sign of the plague has been discovered on this island, although rumor has located it in Puna, Kau, Waialeale, Halakau, Pepeekeo and other districts, to the distress of all. Investigation has failed to find any trace of the scourge, and a feeling of relief is general. The cause of death of Mrs. Serrao will never be satisfactorily determined; and there are legends who believe that some doctors in Hilo would not recognize a bubonic microbe if it had been in their company for a week.

#### Along the Furrows.

The demand for rice is steady and as much as \$15 per sack has been asked and paid. If present conditions continue, Irish potatoes will supersede diamonds for evening wear. Mrs. J. F. Clay has been seriously ill with the grippe, but now is believed to have passed the danger point. Many of the haoles at Oia are stockholders, and their stock is not on the market. Why not? Ask them. Wagonloads of cane sent from Po-

# DR. WOOD SICK

## Result of inoculation Experiment.

### Temporary Insanity Caused by the Prophylactic Serum.

(From Wednesday's Daily). The first man in the Hawaiian Islands to take the prophylactic of plague is Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the Board of Health. As was announced in yesterday's Advertiser, the doctor took an injection of the preventive serum on Monday evening, together with Dr. Day, who first brought the matter of inoculation before the Board of Health. It will be remembered that the Board of Health decided at the Monday meeting that persons desiring to leave Honolulu for any place need not go into quarantine, but would be allowed to depart if they would submit to an injection of the prophylactic and remain in town seven days. Dr. Wood thought that it was only fair that he should be the first man to undergo the treatment and in this manner demonstrate to the public that the serum was harmless and unobjectionable, and at the same time ascertain in the interest of science and an inquiring populace just what the effect of taking the prophylactic would be. On Monday evening, therefore, he went into the bacteriological laboratory at health headquarters in company with Dr. Day, who made up his mind that, as a worrier of science, he was not going to be left behind by his fellow-practitioner. Professionally the two doctors were not in the least afraid of any infectious from what they were about to do, but under their physicians' nonchalance there was just the smallest amount of trepidation.

The serum was ready, the hypodermic syringe was loaded, and then just a moment passed in indecision as to who should receive the prophylactic first. It ended by Dr. Day inoculating Dr. Wood, after which the latter used the hypo on Dr. Day.

As a result of this treatment Dr. Wood passed a most miserable twenty-four hours yesterday. Realizing that a vast amount of business awaited his attention at the Board of Health office, the indisposed medicos struggled out of bed in the morning, though he felt as if he had swallowed all the bacilli in the dictionary, and made his way to headquarters where he has "knocked" shaking together beneath him and his head was hot with fever. At the office Dr. Wood sat at his desk for a short time, reading his correspondence and doing his best to handle the various important matters brought to his attention. To look at the man casually one would not have imagined that anything was wrong with him; his natural grit and never-give-up-activeness made him both even to acknowledge to himself that he was feeling anything but well. People came into the Board office and besieged him with the usual questions and applications relative to passports, permits to open buildings, travel, freight, quarantine and an endless number of routine matters. The doctor's able assistant, E. R. Hendry, bore the brunt of this onslaught as far as possible and rendered his usual efficient services. Everybody wanted to ask the doctor how he felt after taking the serum, and he was pestered with such interrogations as "How do you feel, Doctor?" "Does it hurt?" "Aren't you afraid?" and "Tell me all about it."

Then a crowd of would-be travelers swooped down on the overworked doctor and wanted him to fill them up with prophylactic right away, so that they could book their bunks for the other islands. Here Hendry came to the rescue and told the serum-seekers to come again. Dr. Wood managed to get through a pile of work by noon, when he felt that his experiment was getting in its fine work a little more thoroughly than before and it was about time that he went home.

By this time the prophylactic pioneer was hot around the eyes and felt very drowsy. So leaving things in charge of Mr. Hendry, the doctor took a hack and went home, saying that he had a "headache." That is all he would say about himself, declaring that he was all right and refusing to acknowledge any unusual indisposition, though it could be easily seen that he was suffering.

Just before the usual time of the Board meeting yesterday afternoon, Dr. Wood was again on deck at headquarters. Several members of the Board were present ready for the meeting. Dr. Wood talked with them and asked

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DR. C. B. WOOD, First to Take the Prophylactic.

# INCENDIARISM

## Mysterious Fire at the Bishop House.

### Nuuanu Valley Residence Totally Destroyed While the Family Were Living at Waikiki.

(From Wednesday's Daily). Incendiarism—a rare crime in Honolulu—is suspected in the burning early yesterday morning of the residence of R. Eason Bishop on Nuuanu avenue just below the Nuuanu Vista hospital. A man has been arrested by the police who is supposed to know something of the origin of the fire. He is held at the station and will be detained until investigation of his actions has been completed. The Bishop house was completely destroyed, nothing being saved but two chairs and two small pictures. The women who came immediately upon being summoned were mere spectators, not a drop of water was available on account of the emptiness of the Nuuanu reservoirs, and it was too late to save any of the contents of the home. Nobody was in the house at the time of the fire the Bishop family being temporarily domiciled at Waikiki. Night watchman William Kaufman of the Nuuanu Vista hospital first discovered the blaze. He was taking his usual hourly rounds when he saw flames and smoke issuing from the house. He roused Acting Steward Ralph Jones and others of the hospital to see Mrs. Wacker, the mother of Mrs. Bishop living in the next house. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were telephoned at Waikiki and the fire department called. Steward Jones says that when he first came on the scene the blaze was not large and he smothered it strongly, in a few moments the whole building was enveloped in flames and when the engines came there was no hope of recovering anything. The tables and pictures were gotten out during the minute or so before the fire spread to the entire residence. Two Japanese servants occupied a small cottage on the grounds and they did not awake until alarmed by the neighbors. It is supposed that the blaze started in a storeroom near the kitchen. A Japanese servant was discharged by the family some time ago and it is said that he expressed ill-will toward them when he left. The house was an old one known as the Bolles' premises and had been occupied formerly by Chief Justice Allen, Augustus Williams and C. Bolle. It was in good repair, and contained valuable furniture, pictures, etc., the household furnishings of the Bishop family. The pictures saved were especially prized as they were portraits of Charles R. Bishop and the late Judge Lee. The money loss is placed at \$10,000 and there is insurance on the property of over \$6,800. In the Manchester Insurance Company is a policy of \$3,000 on the house and \$1,500 on the furniture while in the Royal Insurance Company is a policy for \$2,300 on the furniture.

#### HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. Meakle, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Chief Engineer William McDonald of the United States transport Manuwaese, tried by a naval court appointed by the British Consul in San Francisco was found guilty of drunkenness and failure to keep the ship in good order, and was fined \$100.

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It is cheaper and more EFFECTIVE than any other preparation. Sprinkled about cesspools, stables and outhouses it will thoroughly disinfect. It does not lose its strength by coming in contact with the soil, but

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# It Kills Germs!

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Put up in all sizes. Pint bottles, 25c, which will make a pair of the surest germ-destroyer.

# HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD "CURE" FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, IS POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED. It is the most comforting, soothing, and giving strength to the voice.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Balm of Aniseed is the best I have ever used for coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the most comforting, soothing, and giving strength to the voice."

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## HAWAII NEWS

## Social Hilo Entertains U. S. Officers.

Items of Interest From the Rainy City With a Spice of Political Advice.

The following news is taken from the Herald of the 8th and the Tribune of the 10th instants:

The reception tendered the officers from the transport Leelanaw and Leelanaw on Friday evening last at the Hilo Hotel by the citizens of Hilo was attended by upwards of two hundred society people and was a grand social success and was considered by those attending to be one of the best ever given here.

The hotel is most appropriately situated and adapted for functions and opportunities for decoration unequalled. On this occasion the committee spared no pains in arranging flags and greens in a manner most attractive to the eye. The hotel was ablaze with electric lights and over the entrance to the lobby hung a large American flag. The colors of Great Britain adorned the wall over the arched entrance to the reception room and in the latter Hawaiian and American flags were artistically draped. Tropical plants, ferns and potted palms were everywhere grouped in abundance. In the ballroom flags were festooned from the four corners to the center column and over the many entrances to the hotel, large palm branches interwoven with taro leaves were artistically arranged.

The guests were received by Messrs. Wilson, Forrest, Hitchcock, Rice, Ray and Winter and escorted to the reception room and welcomed by the committee of ladies: Mesdames Cruzan, Wilson, Forrest, Baldwin, Winter, Elliott and Misses Harriet C. Hitchcock and Elvira Richardson and introduced to the officers standing near them.

During the reception hour dreamy Hawaiian music was rendered by the quintette club hidden in a bower of stately palms.

The magnificent gowns of the ladies, the dainty dresses of the debutantes, the officers resplendent in their uniforms, together with the handsome floral decorations of the hotel, formed a bewildering scene that will not soon be forgotten. Manager McDonough's efforts in the banquet line were successful to a marked degree and the repast formed a happy half-hour intermission during the dancing.

The ladies and gentlemen who worked so earnestly to make the affair a success are to be congratulated; they may well rest on their laurels.—Herald.

## Advice From Hilo.

It seems to be the general idea that Mr. Dole is to be the first Governor of Hawaii. At least Mr. Dole and his disciples think so; and that is practically the force of the recommendation in the House Bill on Territories reported by Chairman Knox. The governor has a pretty wide range of appointive power and with Mr. Dole at the helm we shall expect to see a clean sweep of the present personnel, beginning with Cooper and Rowell and ending with the last two-spots. Mr. Dole will then doubtless fill the vacant chairs with a well-chosen assortment of statesmen, among whom Hilo will be well represented by its absence, and things will be different from what they used to be, to the man with a good faculty for imagining what isn't so. As nearly as we can make out, after everything is settled and we are fairly launched on our course of American citizenship, we shall be about as well off as we were in the palmiest days of the "Republic," with the additional pleasure of having the reciprocity treaty repealed and paying an export duty on sugar.—Tribune.

## To Belt the Island.

Some time before the end of the present month the entire Island of Hawaii will be encircled by a belt of telephone wire, which, when completed, will furnish a most satisfactory service to the whole Island. The last section is now being connected—from Honolulu to Hilo—after which, the little inconvenience arising from having only a single line to Hilo, will be removed. Material is now here on vessels in the harbor to construct a new line from Hilo to Laupahoehoe and one from Hilo along the Volcano road for about nineteen miles. This is preparatory work to making a metallic circuit.—Tribune.

## Is Home Again.

L. V. Canario, the young son of J. S. Canario, who left school in the States to become a "singer," is home again after a thrilling experience in the Philippines. It will be remembered that the young man enlisted without the consent of his parents and passed through Honolulu with the 32nd United States Infantry just a day before his father went down to intercept him. While in the Philippines young Canario was in five skirmishes receiving a wound in the last one. He received his discharge after being wounded and was sent back to San Francisco. He reached Hilo by the Baxter and does not want any more war.—Herald.

## Cook Suicides.

When two days out from San Francisco the cook of the Annie Johnson jumped overboard. Life preservers were thrown to him but he pushed them away. A boat was then lowered but before he could be reached he disappeared. He is believed to have been demented.—Herald.

## Riding Party.

Miss Harriet C. Hitchcock gave a riding party to some of the officers of the Conemaugh on Thursday last the trip extending to Onomea gulch. The officers were enthusiastic in their admiration of the magnificent tropical scenery in that vicinity. About an hour was

spent at the arch and then with expressions of delight and vivid imaginations together the party returned to town. The officers were of the opinion that the scenery around Hilo was equalled only by the vicinity of the young ladies in the party who were Miss Hitchcock, Miss Eaton, Miss Rice, Miss Lewis and Miss Sumner.—Herald.

## Large Increase.

Post-Collector Winter furnishes the record with the following figures which show the large increase in value of goods imported to Hilo during January and February last, over the same period last year:

	1899.	1900.
January	\$18,646.77	\$155,676.11
February	74,926.42	117,820.01
January	145,822.55	332,132.55
February	145,822.55	145,822.55
Increase		\$166,042.55

## Recent Arrivals.

The following people have arrived by sailing vessel directly from the Coast during the past week:

By Annie Johnson—A. W. Hobson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Sturgis, Miss G. Maydwell, J. V. Ray, W. Ayers, J. J. Broady.

By Martha Davis—Dr. A. C. Walker and wife, C. G. Woodman and wife, E. Koons, John McAndrews.

By Geo. C. Perkins—C. Reilly, L. Swanson, Henry McDonald, Clarence Martin, Leo Mix, L. J. Benoit, R. J. Grace, Wm. McKeeves, Frank Stevens, S. Lerotio, J. Adams, Elmer Hill, John Allum.

The S. S. Bloemfontein from Seattle brought no passengers.—Tribune.

## Death of Portuguese.

Both the Portuguese, who were victims of the explosion caused by their carelessness in tamping giant powder while blasting rock, have died from the results of their injuries. The one supposed to be the least injured died early in the present week, probably as the result of wounds in the abdomen. The other, who suffered the loss of both eyes and an arm suffered from blood poisoning.—Tribune.

## Chas. Spencer Fined.

Charles Spencer, the ex-policeman, was tried by Judge Hapai early in the week on the charge of shooting Kaulalelo. A verdict of guilty was rendered on Tuesday and Spencer was fined \$100 and costs. The prosecuting witness testified that he had shot himself but expert testimony was adduced to show that this was impossible.—Herald.

## News Boiled Down.

Hilo was declared a clean port on Sunday last by the Government physician.

New stump-pullers for Owen & Roberts, Olua land-clearing contractors, arrived by the Johnson.

Mrs. Luther Severance gave a tea last Saturday to the ladies who have been sewing for the Hilo Hospital.

The first line of the Kohala-Hilo railway has reached Maulua. A second survey is being run mauka from Honolulu.

Mr. Ed. Koons, an expert telephone operator, arrived from San Francisco on the Annie Johnson, to take charge of the telephone office at Waiohine.

Joseph Pritchard, late in charge of the telephone office at Naelehu, has been transferred to the Honolulu office as manager, vice Fred. Clinton, resigned.

There have been four deaths at the Hilo Hospital during the past two weeks against one death during the five months previous. Three of these resulted from injuries caused by accidents.

Mr. W. S. Terry has been confined to the Hilo Hospital for about a week with typhoid fever. He has a very high temperature, and is apparently suffering from a severe attack of this malady.

The new mill at Ookaia plantation was turned over to Manager Walker yesterday. Owing to the non-completion of one of the large vacuum pans, the mill will not start grinding for several days.

Between the time of leaving San Francisco and weighing anchor at Hilo the transport Leelanaw lost three animals. Most of the deaths were from pneumonia contracted by the horses during the trip.

The Conemaugh-Leelanaw minstrel show at Spreckels' Hall last Saturday night was a big financial success. John Crosby, who did buck and wing dancing and "coon" singing, carried the entertainment through.

On the whole the people of Hilo are rather sorry that they are too good for a \$12,000 postoffice, and that the Government insists on giving them one costing \$20,000 or nothing; the chances are too much in favor of the "nothing."

The work of refurbishing the Hall church with up-to-date pews adapted to modern theology as well as convenient for the worshippers, has been completed. This adds decidedly to the interior appearance of this old Hawaiian church.

It is quite certain that both the training ship Adams and the Pathfinder will be in Hilo harbor before long. Letters and other things for both vessels have been forwarded here and are in the hands of Mr. Furneaux, the U. S. Consular Agent.

Anton Serrao and sons left quarantine on Sunday last. He says a month in jail could not have been worse than the thirteen days on Coccau Island. Mr. Serrao wishes to thank his friends and those who were kind to him during his trouble.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr met with an accident last week which almost resulted fatally. He fell from a horse and received abrasions to the skin which resulted in lockjaw. He has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

The lowering of the water pipe on upper Waihanu street is now going on, the new ten-inch pipe being put in its place. This will not, of course, do much to increase the present supply, but it will prevent the necessity of digging up the street some time in the next century, when the appropriation for laying the balance of the new pipe is passed.

Captain Storrs of the Leelanaw links that Honolulu is wearing quite unnecessarily over the Government's use in sending transports to Hilo. He says it may be that certain vessels do not have their animals in three hours, but that was due to superior facilities in the equipment of the vessels themselves, rather than to any superiority in external advantages.

As the prompt and quite informal issue took place at the Hilo Hotel on Wednesday evening, those present were Mesdames Winter, Maydwell, Baldwin, Forrest, Misses Broderick and Foster, Kason and H. Hitchcock, Capt. Baker, Dr. Buck, Mr. Clum, of transport Leelanaw, and Messrs. Maydwell, Ragsdale, Winter, Jackson, Thompson, W. H. Smith.

Kanaka seem to be afflicted with an epidemic of falling off bridges. During the last week two have taken such a tumble, one at Onomea and the other at the Waialua. To the ordinary man these bridges prove decidedly a safer means of crossing gulches than the old-fashioned method of the country, but they seem to prove a snare and a pitfall to the native Hawaiian.

Miss Elsa Grubbe, who has been matron of the Hilo Hospital since its establishment, received this week a purse of \$500 as a testimonial by the contributors of their appreciation of her work. The subscriptions were secured without difficulty by Mrs. L. A. Andrews, and the fund will be used by Miss Grubbe upon a vacation trip to the Coast, where she hopes fully to recover her health and strength.

## REMY SUCCEEDS WATSON.

Trouble in the Fleet Leads to the Latter's Retirement.

NEW YORK, March 7.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is said that there has been some friction between Rear Admiral Watson and officers of his fleet. Commander E. D. Tausig was summarily detached from the command of the Bennington and ordered home for alleged criticism of the commander in chief, though it is said that Commander Tausig was not insubordinate. There has also been friction between the Rear Admiral and the Bureau of Navigation relative to his chief of staff.

Rear Admiral Watson several months ago desired Commander C. G. Cornwall to act as his chief of staff and assigned him to the duty, but the Department disapproved his action. Only recently the Department ordered Captain Charles M. Thomas to command the Brooklyn. Rear Admiral Watson transferred Captain James M. Forsyth from the Baltimore to the Brooklyn, and it is said, gave an explanation of his action in compliance with a request made by the Department.

The bachelor officers of the fleet have also complained because the married officers whose wives were in Manila were allowed to remain on shore without procuring permission from the commander in chief one or two nights a week, while the order of the Rear Admiral required the younger unmarried men to be on their ships after 8 or 9 o'clock at night and not to remain on shore without written permission.

Rear Admiral Watson's health was such that he was temporarily relieved from command several months ago, though the fact was not made public. The Baltimore will probably return home under the command of Captain G. E. Wilder, who now commands the Oregon, and who has been two years on the Asiatic station. Captain Thomas will probably be transferred to the Brooklyn and Captain Forsyth to the Oregon. Officers whose tours of duty at sea are about expiring will be brought home in the Baltimore. These changes will not be determined upon until Rear Admiral Remy reaches Manila. He will succeed Watson in command.

## NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off?

The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad.

"I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluente, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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